UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/367
S/1995/729
23 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 44 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 23 August 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of the Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union, dated 22 August 1995, on the terrorist attack carried out on Monday, 21 August, in Jerusalem.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 44 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Juan Antonio YÁÑEZ-BARNUEVO

* A/50/150.

95-24914 (E) 230895 240895

ANNEX

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

DECLARATION BY THE PRESIDENCY ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ON THE TERRORIST ATTACK IN JERUSALEM ON 21 AUGUST 1995

(Brussels, 22 August 1995)

The European Union strongly condemns the attack carried out yesterday against a bus in Jerusalem, in which, according to information received so far, five people have died and many have been wounded.

The European Union wishes to express its most heartfelt condolences to the victims' families and to the Israeli Government and people.

Whilst it expresses once again its complete and utter repudiation of all acts of violence aimed at undermining the ongoing negotiations for the interim agreement between Israel and the Palestinian authority, the European Union reaffirms its commitment to the peace process and calls on the parties involved to continue to demonstrate their courageous political will to bring about the victory of peace over the violence of the minority groups which oppose it.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/730
23 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1009 (1995)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 10 of its resolution 1009 (1995) of 10 August 1995, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to report within three weeks of the adoption of that resolution on its implementation and on the implications of the situation for the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, which is known as UNCRO. The present report, in conjunction with my report pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 981 (1995) of 3 August 1995 (S/1995/650) and my letter of 7 August 1995 (S/1995/666), is intended to assist the Council in its consideration of the implications for the mandate of UNCRO of the situation following the military offensive launched by the Government of Croatia on 4 August.

2. The present report reflects events up to 20 August 1995.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1009 (1995)

A. Military activities

3. Since my report of 3 August and my letter of 7 August 1995, neither party has ceased military actions, nor have they complied fully with relevant Council resolutions. Tensions have remained high, especially in Sector East, and the Croatian Army has not always prosecuted its campaigns with sufficient regard for the safety of United Nations personnel or Krajina Serb civilians.

4. As mentioned in my letter to the President of the Security Council of 7 August 1995 (S/1995/666), efforts to avoid the conflicts in July and early August through negotiations were met with delays and intransigence. Over the period from 29 July to 3 August 1995, my Special Representative, Mr. Yasushi Akashi, and the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg, made a series of attempts to avert the war. Their endeavours, however, did not

95-24619 (E) 230895 240895

/...

succeed, as both sides adopted irreconcilable positions. The Theatre Force Commander, Lt. Gen. Bernard Janvier, attempted to arrange a meeting between the military commanders of the Croatian Army and the Krajina Serb forces on 31 July, but the Croatian Army Commander did not attend.

5. On 4 August 1995, the Croatian Army launched the attack in Sectors North and South, and Knin fell on 5 August, following concentrated shelling. After Krajina Serb defences collapsed, 700 civilians took shelter in Sector South headquarters, and large numbers of displaced persons fled from Sector South to Bosnian Serb-held territory. Resistance was stronger in Sector North, particularly around Turanj and Petrinja. The Bosnian Army's 5th Corps launched a cross-border offensive against the Krajina Serbs in the Licko Petrovo Selo area, linking up with the Croatian Army in the area of Rakovica. The situation in Sector East became tense and some civilians departed the area, fearing that a Croatian offensive was imminent.

6. In Sector North, vigorous attempts on 7 August to conclude an agreement on the surrender of Krajina Serb elements collapsed when the Serbs tried to take heavy weapons systems with them as they withdrew. This led to continued fighting, with civilians and Krajina Serb troops intermixed on the withdrawal route, and avoidable casualties resulted. A cease-fire was however successfully concluded for the Topusko and Glina areas on 8 August, to come into effect the following day. It provided for the surrender of Serb heavy weapons, the withdrawal of Krajina Serb soldiers with side arms only, and the safe passage of civilians from the area. Deplorably, a convoy of displaced people from Sector North, whose movement had been sanctioned by the cease-fire agreement, was attacked by a mob of Croatian civilians in Sisak on 9 August. Large numbers of vehicles were damaged and many people injured. One woman died subsequently of her wounds. Croatian police, who were present at the scene, intervened only after pressure from United Nations civilian police monitors (UNCIVPOL).

7. Heavy fighting took place in the Dvor area, where Danish battalion elements reported that some of their members had witnessed the killing of disabled civilians by a military unit, the identity of which is unknown, in the town of Dvor. Subsequently, it was established that 11 persons had died at this site. This incident is being investigated by the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

8. During the fighting between Croatian and Krajina Serb troops, there were several incidents in which the safety and welfare of United Nations troops were not sufficiently considered by the parties. For instance, a total of 98 United Nations observation posts were overrun and destroyed by the Croatian Army during its offensive in Sectors North and South. Reports indicate that Croatian soldiers directly and indirectly fired upon observation posts, arrested and temporarily disarmed United Nations soldiers and took United Nations equipment. In one particularly serious incident on 5 August 1995, several members of a United Nations battalion and a group of Krajina Serb prisoners were used as human shields by a unit of the Croatian Army, which forced them to walk ahead of its forward lines. In all, three United Nations peace-keepers died as a result of actions by Croatian troops during the offensive and one died as a result of action by Krajina Serbs. In addition, 16 peace-keepers were injured. These

incidents have been vigorously protested by the United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF). The Foreign Minister of Croatia has indicated that Croatia will investigate incidents in which United Nations personnel were attacked. To date, no reports on these incidents have been received from the Croatian Government, although UNCRO has been requested to assist in investigating the incident of 5 August 1995. In response to the deteriorating military situation that was threatening the security of United Nations troops in Sector South, a request was made on 4 August 1995 for the air presence of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) over the sector. This was granted by the Theatre Force Commander in order to deter hostile action against United Nations personnel.

B. Humanitarian situation and human rights violations

9. On 6 August, my Special Representative concluded a nine-point agreement with Mr. Hrvoje Sarinic, the head of the Croatian Commission for Relations with UNCRO, to allow the United Nations, together with other international organizations, to cope with the humanitarian difficulties caused by the Croatian offensive, to monitor the human rights situation and to permit the safe return of displaced persons (S/1995/666, annex III). The following day, my Special Representative visited Knin, where he received assurances from the Croatian Army commander in the area, General Cermak that that agreement between the United Nations and Croatia would be respected. As the situation in Sector South began to stabilize, Croatian civilian authorities began to assert their control over the area and Croatian displaced people started returning to identify their homes. On 12 August, the Knin-Split railway began operating.

10. UNCRO's ability to move throughout Sectors North and South was greatly reduced during the Croatian offensive. It is thus difficult in many cases to determine if incidents were attributable to advancing Croatian forces, or to the actions of departing Serbs. It is also difficult to determine the extent to which the mass exodus of the Krajina Serb population was brought about by fear of Croatian forces, as opposed to a desire not to live under Croatian authority or encouragement by local leaders to depart. Consequently, little is known about what happened in some parts of the sectors during the offensive.

11. The mass exodus of the Krajina Serb population has created a humanitarian crisis of significant proportions. Only about 3,500 Krajina Serbs remain in the former Sector North and about 2,000 in the former Sector South; these estimates represent a small percentage of the former Krajina Serb population. Most of those leaving have fled to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro): the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates their number to be above 150,000. Other refugees from the area are still in transit; the number who remain in the Banja Luka area at this point is estimated by UNHCR to be between 10,000 and 15,000. Another group of refugees, numbering approximately 21,000 and consisting largely of Bosnian Muslims from the former "Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia", led by Mr. Fikret Abdic, made its way north from Velika Kladusa into Croatia. Negotiations have taken place between the Government of Croatia and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with representatives of the former "Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia", to determine the future of these refugees. Although an agreement was reached that they would return to the area

of Velika Kladusa, there are indications that many of them are unwilling to do so without additional guarantees for their safety.

12. These large movements of people have had several troubling consequences. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, members of the minority (Croat and Muslim) communities in Banja Luka have begun to leave the area in large numbers, with more than 11,000 having crossed the Sava river as of 20 August 1995. There are credible reports of expulsions of non-Serb persons from their homes in that area. As Croats from Bosnia begin to move into Croatia, questions grow concerning the fate of the few Krajina Serbs who chose to remain and the right to return of those who fled.

13. Also of concern are reports that the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) intend to resettle a substantial number of the refugees from Krajina in Kosovo and Vojvodina. Officials from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have all expressed concern that a significant resettlement of Krajina Serbs in these areas could have a destabilizing effect on the region as a whole.

14. Initial efforts to provide humanitarian relief to the nearly 200,000 persons displaced as a result of the Croatian offensive were sometimes blocked as a result of security concerns. The agreement between the United Nations and Croatia dated 6 August 1995 provided for full access by UNCRO and humanitarian organizations to the civilian population in Croatia. There have been many instances where local Croatian authorities have not respected the United Nations freedom of movement. The need for interventions with Croatian authorities to obtain freedom of movement has resulted in considerable delays to deliveries of humanitarian aid. For example, access to the large group of refugees from the Velika Kladusa area has been intermittent and the delivery of much-needed humanitarian assistance has been delayed.

15. As regards Bosnia and Herzegovina, humanitarian assistance to the large population of refugees in northern Bosnia has mostly had to be sent by the circuitous route through Belgrade to Banja Luka. Since 12 August, however, aircraft have been successfully used to expedite transport of aid to Banja Luka; the non-governmental organization (NGO) Médecins sans Frontières has delivered aid there by fixed-wing aircraft, while UNHCR has used transport helicopters from Zagreb. In the wake of the conflict, it has also become possible to open humanitarian aid routes to Bihac, thus alleviating long-standing shortages of aid in that area.

16. In response to the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation during and after the Croatian offensive, my Special Representative established a humanitarian crisis cell to collate information and coordinate responses. The Cell, composed of UNPF staff, communicates with all international agencies involved in humanitarian affairs and coordinates four recently created human rights action teams. On 7 August, the first of the teams, led by a staff member of the Centre for Human Rights of the United Nations Secretariat, was deployed to Knin. Pursuant to the agreement between the United Nations and Croatia dated 6 August 1995, the role of these teams is to report on the observance of human rights. Although the teams have reported that their freedom of movement improved substantially within the last several days, they had previously been

denied access to areas and persons in circumstances where no reasonable justification was given by the Croatian authorities. For example, on 11 August 1995, members of a human rights action team were denied access to a cemetery outside Gracac in Sector South when bodies were seen to be being buried.

17. Since the beginning of the Croatian offensive, there have been numerous reports of houses and other property being set on fire and/or looted. Although there were no sightings of houses actually being set alight, many of the reports indicated that Croatian troops were in the close vicinity of the burning houses and in many of the areas in question all the inhabitants had already fled. On 8 August, for instance, United Nations civilian police reported that houses in ZaZvici, Djevrske and Kistanje, in Sector South, were on fire. A human rights action team reported on 10 August that 35 to 40 houses along a 15-kilometre stretch of road south of Knin towards Drnis were burning; crops had also been set ablaze. Members of a United Nations battalion reported that on 10 and 11 August houses recently set on fire were observed in nine different villages in Sector South. In addition, they reported evidence of looting. On 13 August, a United Nations military observer observed a burning house in Topusko in Sector North; Croatian soldiers were standing by. As late as 15 August 1995, a human rights action team reported houses as having been freshly set ablaze in Mircete in Sector South.

18. In addition, there are a few reports of physical violence by Croatian authorities against members of the Krajina Serb population. For example, several United Nations personnel have given testimony that on 9 August 1995 they saw an elderly Serb civilian in the custody of Croatian police. About half an hour later, the civilian was found dead with numerous bullet wounds. A human rights action team reported a case involving a 62-year-old Serb male civilian who left the compound at UNCRO headquarters at Knin and returned to his flat. During the same afternoon, he was threatened and physically assaulted by one of four Croatian soldiers who entered the flat. The man then returned to the UNCRO compound where he sought medical attention.

19. Representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have reported favourably on the access they have been given to all persons detained by Croatian authorities in connection with the recent conflict. ICRC has been notified of persons detained by Croatian authorities and has so far registered more than 600 detainees. The majority of those originally detained have been released and many of those who remain in detention have been transferred from collective centres to district prisons.

C. Situation in and around Sector East

20. Following the launching of the Croatian offensive, the situation in Sector East deteriorated rapidly. The local Serb forces and the Croatian Army exchanged artillery, mortar and small arms fire, and elements from both sides deployed into the zone of separation. The Serb leadership in the Sector became increasingly tense and uncertain as events in Sectors North and South unfolded. The level of uncertainty was reflected in a breakdown of law and order which saw

the hijacking of United Nations vehicles, harassment of United Nations personnel and the temporary detention of five Sector headquarters staff by Serb elements.

21. Both the Croatian Army and the local Serb forces have adopted an aggressive stance against UNCRO forces in Sector East. Sixteen United Nations observation posts have now been taken over; 14 by the Croatian Army and 2 by the Serb forces. In addition, both sides have fired on UNCRO positions, with one Russian soldier being wounded by direct fire from local Serb forces. The local Serb forces consider that a Croatian offensive remains imminent and are seeking to occupy tactically advantageous positions within the zone of separation. The Croatian forces appear to be positioning themselves to apply pressure upon the Sector by forcing UNCRO to evacuate its observation posts. A number of civilians have now left the Sector and the presence of "volunteers" from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has been reported. Between 9 and 12 August, some 600 to 700 Serb police personnel were observed entering Baranja in Sector East over the Batina bridge, but there is no information to identify where they came from. Adding to the tension is the reported presence of Yugoslav Army units on the Yugoslav side of the Danube. However, there is no evidence of the presence in the Sector of formed units from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

22. Severe restrictions on all United Nations movements are imposed by both sides. Local lawlessness further limits movements. These factors severely hamper not only the ability of UNCRO to implement its mandate, but also its ability to conduct such simple tasks as resupplying observation posts. Restrictions on movement have also prevented UNCRO from investigating allegations of troop build-ups. As a result, each side is reacting increasingly to rumours and there is the real risk of an incident igniting conflict that could spiral out of control. Considerable efforts are being made to restore stability, and in recent days, the tension appears to have relaxed owing to increasing restraint and cooperation by both parties.

D. "No-fly zone"

23. The monitoring of the "no-fly zone" over Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with resolutions 781 (1992) and 816 (1993) continued during and after the Croatian offensive. One hundred and eighty-four violations were recorded for the 11 days from 7 to 17 August, compared with 144 for the whole of August 1994. The increase is attributed to the Croatian offensive, with accompanying air operations in Bosnian airspace by all parties. The Bosnian Serbs launched an air attack on the Kutina chemical plant in Croatia on 6 August, and United Nations military observers deployed at Croatian airfields were able to confirm a Croatian air strike on 8 August against soldiers and civilians in the area of Dvor.

III. IMPLICATIONS FOR UNCRO

A. Immediate impact on the mandate

24. Events in Sectors North and South have had a major impact on UNCRO. With the collapse and departure of the political leadership and the armed forces of the Krajina Serbs, there is no longer a requirement, except in Sector East, to monitor or control the confrontation line, zone of separation, weapons storage sites and areas of limitation established by the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994 (S/1994/367, annex). Nor is there any longer a requirement for UNCRO to assist with economic projects across former confrontation lines, as set out in the economic agreement of 2 December 1994 (S/1994/1375, annex). Finally, again with the exception of Sector East, the Croatian Government has now established full control over its territory, as well as access to its international borders. The remaining aspects of the UNCRO mandate, including confidence-building, assisting in humanitarian activities, and the protection of refugees and displaced persons are now primarily the responsibility of the Croatian Government, and can in any case be performed without the presence of UNCRO infantry battalions.

25. In Sector East, on the other hand, the mandate of UNCRO remains essentially unchanged. Its implementation has, however, been seriously hampered by high levels of tension, lack of cooperation by both sides, and a volatile military situation that has persisted since the Croatian offensive into Sector West on 1 May 1995. As in the other sectors, the confidence that had been built since the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994 has been seriously undermined. Both sides have taken over UNCRO observation posts and restricted freedom of movement. Serious problems of law and order have led to repeated waves of vehicle hijacking in Sector East. A climate of mutual hostility and suspicion has blocked progress in restoring compliance with the zone of separation, and no progress has been made on local confidence-building measures or establishing the additional UNCRO posts along the international border as called for in Security Council resolutions 981 (1995) and 990 (1995).

26. If UNCRO's presence in Sector East is to be made effective, it is essential that both sides reaffirm their commitment to existing agreements and cooperate with UNCRO in stabilizing the military situation and reducing tension. In the present circumstances, with the parties unwilling to respect the provisions of Security Council resolutions 981 (1995) and 990 (1995), UNCRO's tasks cannot be implemented. Unless there is a significant change in the attitude of the parties, and much improved cooperation with UNCRO in enabling it to fulfil its existing mandate, including border monitoring and patrolling on both sides of the confrontation line, the continuation of UNCRO's current deployment in Sector East would be difficult to justify.

27. While the situation has deteriorated significantly in Sector East, and changed completely in the former sectors, UNCRO performs useful tasks in other parts of Croatia. The presence of military observers in the strategically sensitive Prevlaka area, as called for by Security Council resolution 779 (1992), is of major importance. With the consent of the Croatian Government, the military observers also investigate incidents of shelling around Dubrovnik, although the city is outside the demilitarized area defined by the

Prevlaka agreement. Military observers also investigate incidents of shelling or air attacks along the north bank of the Sava river. This role, although not included in current mandates, is economical in manpower. It could, with the agreement and cooperation of the Governments and parties concerned, be extended to cover all border areas, thereby keeping the international community informed as the situation evolves in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

B. Reduction of UNCRO troop strength

28. In view of the situation described in paragraph 22 above, the former Sectors North, South and West no longer require infantry battalions, and UNCRO is therefore taking immediate action to reduce the operation's strength to within the currently authorized ceiling of 8,750 troops. It will be recalled from my report of 9 June 1995 (S/1995/467) that, following the offensive against Sector West, it had been impossible to implement the reduction of troop levels required by Security Council resolution 990 (1994). The repatriation of 4 battalions will reduce troop strength to approximately 8,000. In paragraph 32 below, I recommend an immediate start to repatriating all remaining battalions, except for the time being the two in Sector East. This would further reduce troop strength to below 2,500 by mid-November. Further reductions might thereafter be appropriate depending on the evolution of UNCRO's mandate and the results of current peace initiatives.

C. Ongoing consultations on the future of UNCRO

29. My Special Representative and the Theatre Force Commander, in an effort to lessen the tension in and around Sector East, met with President Milosevic of Serbia on 12 August. Mr. Akashi also met with the Krajina Serb leadership, represented by Mr. Babic and Mr. Pajic. During this meeting, Krajina Serb leaders expressed their gratitude for the United Nations efforts to prevent the conflict and aid the Krajina Serb civilian population during and after it.

30. My Special Representative has also conducted initial exploratory talks on the future of UNCRO with the Croatian Government, President Milosevic and local Serb representatives. However, further consultations and contact will have to take place with a view to obtaining support of all concerned for a revised mandate and convincing assurances of their readiness to cooperate in its implementation.

31. Neither of the parties has objected in principle to the continued application in Sector East of the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994. The Croatian Government has made effective monitoring by UNCRO of the international border in Sector East a precondition for UNCRO's continued performance of tasks set out in existing mandates there or elsewhere in Croatia, particularly in relation to human rights monitoring. It is the strong wish of the Croatian Government that UNCRO strengthen its presence along the border. President Milosevic, while not taking a position on UNCRO's presence along the international border, has suggested that the first step should be a de-escalation of tension in Sector East, accompanied by a disengagement of forces. Local Serb leaders did not exclude any of the proposals made on behalf

of my Special Representative in discussions on 20 August 1995, but raised conditions that require further discussion.

IV. OBSERVATIONS

32. Croatia's reintegration by force of the former Sectors West, South and North has eliminated the need for infantry battalions in these areas. The inability of the troops deployed to affect the course of events there creates some doubt about the continued usefulness of battalions in Sector East, unless there is a concerted effort by both sides to support the implementation of the UNCRO mandate, abide by the 29 March 1994 cease-fire agreement, and negotiate a lasting settlement. The Theatre Force Commander has therefore initiated the immediate reduction of UNCRO's troop strength to within the level authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 990 (1995). I recommend that the Security Council approve the further repatriation, during the remainder of the present mandate, of all remaining battalions, except the two in Sector East.

33. UNCRO's immediate task in Sector East is to try to re-establish the regime created by the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994. If that can be achieved, I am inclined to think that there will be a continuing role for United Nations forces (infantry, logistics units and military observers) in Sector East. But I would so recommend only if a new spirit of cooperation is demonstrated by the parties. This will require, inter alia, that they give UNCRO unrestricted freedom of movement, return all seized observation posts and put a complete stop to the hijacking of United Nations vehicles. I have instructed my Special Representative to pursue consultations urgently with the Croatian Government and the local Serb leadership in order to define in detail a possible mandate for UNCRO on these lines that I could recommend to the Security Council.

34. I have also instructed my Special Representative to discuss with the Croatian Government what tasks, if any, it would be useful for UNCRO to continue to perform elsewhere in Croatia. Such tasks could include:

(a) Monitoring and good offices in relation to the Prevlaka peninsula and Dubrovnik;

(b) Monitoring of Croatia's international border with Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(c) Monitoring of the Croatian police and other matters relating to human rights in those parts of Croatia in which a minority Serb community remains.

Pending the conclusion of my Special Representative's consultations, I have instructed him and the Theatre Force Commander to use UNCRO's existing assets in the former Sectors North, South and West, and elsewhere in Croatia, to continue to perform such of the above tasks as seem to them useful and feasible and are accepted by the Croatian Government.

35. I shall report with my recommendations to the Security Council as soon as my Special Representative's consultations reach a conclusion.

/...

36. I do not at present recommend any changes in the other elements of the United Nations presence in Croatia, namely the headquarters of UNPF in Zagreb and the logistics bases there and elsewhere, which provide support and transit facilities for United Nations operations throughout the theatre. Their presence and functioning in Croatia is regulated by, inter alia, the status of forces agreement concluded on 15 May 1995 by the Government of Croatia and the United Nations.

37. Although the conclusion of the agreement was welcomed as a positive step, I regret that, at the time of writing, the Government of Croatia has yet to implement fully various of its provisions such as making available the necessary premises free of rent and making arrangements to exempt the United Nations forces and operations from various taxes and tolls. As indicated in paragraph 55 of my report of 22 March 1995 (S/1995/222), the amounts are substantial, running at the rate of about $US 2 million a month for taxes and fuel alone. Despite repeated requests at various levels, the Government of Croatia has so far not honoured its commitments in this regard.

38. I should like to pay tribute to my Special Representative, Mr. Yasushi Akashi, the Theatre Force Commander, Lt. Gen. Bernard Janvier, and the brave men and women of UNCRO who have served the mission with courage and distinction during the recent difficult period. I also pay tribute to the efforts of the United Nations Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/731
23 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BURUNDI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the file containing the request formulated by the Government of Burundi with a view to the constitution of an international commission of judicial inquiry, as already transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 18 August 1995.

On instructions from my Government, I confirm the necessity of postponing the vote on the draft resolution currently before the Security Council. This postponement is requested by reason of the extreme importance and sensitivity of the mission assigned to the international commission and in order to allow the Coalition Government the necessary time to scrutinize this draft resolution. The Government of Burundi will inform you promptly of its official position and any proposals that it may wish to make.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nsanze TERENCE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-24931 (E) 230895 230895 240895

/...

Annex

Letter dated 18 August 1995 from the President and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the people of Burundi, we express gratitude through you to the United Nations for the sympathy and attention that it extends to our country, particularly after the carrying out of the coup d'état of 21 October 1993.

We take this opportunity to annex hereto a statement of the motives and terms of reference for a request for the constitution of an international commission of judicial inquiry to determine responsibilities for the putsch of 21 October 1993 and for the various crimes of a political nature perpetrated since then in our country. The commission will also have to inform the political partners definitively whether the crimes committed can be characterized as genocide or not.

We await a favourable follow-up to this request. Accept, Sir, the assurances of our highest consideration.

For the Government of the Republic of Burundi:

(Signed) Sylvestre NTIBANTUNGGANYA
President of the Republic

(Signed) Antoine NDUWAYO
Prime Minister

Enclosure

International commission of judicial inquiry for Burundi

Statement of motives

The accredited political parties of Burundi concluded on 10 September 1994 an agreement entitled "Government Convention", article 36 of which states that "it is requested that recourse be had within 30 days to an international commission of judicial inquiry, composed of competent and neutral personalities to inquire into the putsch of 21 October 1993 and what the political partners have agreed to call genocide, without prejudice to the results of independent national and international inquiries, and into the various crimes of a political nature perpetrated since October 1993".

In implementation of this provision, the Government of Burundi requests an international judicial commission to carry out inquiries on:

1. The putsch of 21 October 1993;

2. The various crimes of a political nature perpetrated since October 1993;

3. Determination as to whether these crimes are of a genocidal character or not.

This commission will work in neutrality and impartiality, will have access to all elements of information emanating from all sources and will make its own conclusion concerning violations of international humanitarian law in general and possible acts of genocide in particular.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/732
24 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I am writing to you upon instructions of my Government to inform you of the following.

Croatia continues with its armed provocations and violations of the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The latest in the series of incidents occurred on 21 August 1995. From 8.20 p.m. until 9.10 p.m., the Croatian army launched seven shells from the area of St. Barbara's Church (Dubravka), which hit the area of Sitnica village and Borovik forest in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Around 9.40 p.m., three more shells were fired from the same location. Two of those hit Borovik forest, while the third fell in the vicinity of a school in the village of Sitnica. Luckily, there were no casualties. As in previous instances, the Yugoslav army refrained from responding.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia again lodges a strong protest to the Security Council because of this outrageous and criminal conduct of Croatia and wishes to point to the seriousness of the situation, since these dangerous Croatian provocations and attacks have become a regular practice, which may have very serious and far-reaching consequences.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

95-24967 (E) 240895 250895

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/733
25 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions of my Government, I am writing to you concerning the letter of the Croatian Representative, Mr. M. Nobilo (S/1995/717), of 20 August 1995 and have the honour to state the following.

The letter contains charges on the alleged engagement of the Novi Sad Corps of the Army of Yugoslavia in a "terrorist attack on Osijek". Following unscrupulous and criminal aggression against Krajina and the genocide committed against the Serb people, Croatia advances untrue, baseless and malicious charges of the alleged involvement of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in incidents around Osijek with the aim of drawing Yugoslavia in the conflict that Croatia itself provoked. Croatia is resorting to the scenario it used in its aggression on Western Slavonia. At that time, Croatia's "intervention" was triggered by the alleged Serb provocations on the Belgrade-Zagreb highway. Evidently, Croatia is now setting the stage for the offensive in Eastern Slavonia and the area of Trebinje.

The allegations from the letter are even more dangerous since it has been stated that Croatia will respond by attacking not only the Serb positions in the Republic of Serb Krajina but on the territory of the Republic of Srpska as well. The Security Council, whose responsibility is to avert all threats to international peace and security, must not fail to act appropriately upon such an open threat by Croatia.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is urging the Security Council to preempt, by acting resolutely, such aggressive actions of Croatia and a potential escalation of the conflict which may lead to a total collapse of peace initiatives which presently give rise to hopes that the crisis in the territory of the former Yugoslavia could soon be resolved.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

95-26110 (E) 250895

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/734
25 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to lodge a protest in strongest terms because of the repeated violations of the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the Croatian Army.

Namely, on 23 August 1995 at 12.30 p.m. local time, the Croatian Army fired a heavy mortar shell from the position of Cesmina Glava which fell in the area of the Sitnica village, approximately 800 metres deep into the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. There were no casualties and the Yugoslav side did not respond.

The relevant Yugoslav authorities lodged a protest with the United Nations representatives, Mr. Y. Akashi and B. Janvier, in Zagreb, in Belgrade and with those in the field.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia once again points to the possible grave consequences that may arise from those frequent criminal acts by Croatia against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

95-26116 (E) 250895

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/735
25 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I wish to refer to paragraph 5 of resolution 1011 (1995) of 16 August 1995, in which the Security Council requested me to report on my efforts for the preparation and convening, at the earliest possible time, of the regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region of Central Africa.

Following consultations, I have decided to appoint a Special Envoy whose principal task will be to facilitate the preparation and convening of this Conference. I am now in a position to inform the Security Council that I intend to appoint Mr. Jose Luis Jesus, currently the Ambassador of Cape Verde to Portugal, as my Special Envoy with immediate effect.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

95-26197 (E) 250895 280895

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/736
25 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 August 1995 (S/1995/735) concerning the appointment of Mr. Jose Luis Jesus as your Special Envoy to facilitate the preparation and convening of the regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region of Central Africa has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
President of the Security Council

95-26208 (E) 250895 280895

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/381
S/1995/737
25 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 44 of the provisional list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 24 August 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our earlier letters concerning the repeated Israeli attacks and practices against southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa, I have the honour to inform you of a series of attacks that occurred in the second half of July 1995:

18 July 1995. The Israeli forces bombarded the towns of Jibaa, Jarjouaa, Ain Bousoir, Arabsalim, Tlal Mita, Jabal Safi, Tibnine, Aita al-Jabal and Baraashit, setting fire to crops.

Israeli military trucks entered Lebanese territory and transported soil from the land of the town of Chabaa to Israel.

20 July 1995. The Israeli Air Force overflew the western Bekaa, breaking the sound barrier.

21 July 1995. The Israeli artillery bombarded the land of the town of Tibnine.

The Israeli forces demolished the three-story house of a Lebanese citizen in the town of Rihane.

23 July 1995. The Israeli artillery bombarded the towns of Baraashit, Tibnine, Aita al-Jabal, Hadoatha and the land of the towns of Jarjoua and Ain Bousoir.

24 July 1995. The land of the towns of Jarjoua, Ain Bousoir, Arabsalim, Tlal Mita and Jabal Safi was subjected to Israeli bombardment.

---

* A/50/150.

26 July 1995. Israeli artillery bombarded the land of the towns of Jarjoua, Ain Bousoir, Arabsalim, Tlal Mita and Jabal Safi in two stages.

The Israeli Air Force overflew the Nabatiyé area and raided Tlal Mita in Iqlim at-Touffah.

27 July 1995. The Israeli forces bombarded the land of the towns of Froun, Ghandouriyé, Qabrikha, Touline and Majdel Silm.

The Israeli Helicopter Force overflew the towns of Maidoun and Ain at-Tiné while the Israeli forces bombarded the southern hills of the town of Mashgharé.

30 July 1995. Israeli forces bombarded the land of Jarjoua, Ain Bousoir, Tlal Mita, Jabal Safi, Arabsalim, Jbaa and Ain at-Tiné in more than one stage. Israeli forces bombarded Rihane, wounding seven civilians, including one 10-year-old child, whose condition remains grave.

The Israeli Air Force overflew the area of Tyre and Iqlim at-Touffah, dropping heat balloons.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns these new Israeli attacks, which have wounded many civilians, caused tremendous damage to property and prevented the population from cultivating their land and earning a livelihood. It draws the attention of the international community to this blatant assault on the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and this flagrant violation of the principles of international law and fundamental human rights.

The continued violence is basically due to Israel's continuation of its occupation and its refusal to respond to Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which calls for Israel's withdrawal to the internationally recognized Lebanese boundaries and for the Lebanese Government to be enabled to extend its authority over all its territory by means of its legitimate forces.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 37 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/957
S/1995/738
25 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 51
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 25 August 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to more aggressive actions by the Government of Turkey against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

Following the provocative construction of military fortifications along the cease-fire line (our letter A/49/948-S/1995/602 of 21 July 1995 is relevant) and at the Roccas bastion in Nicosia, a matter which was taken up by the Security Council in July 1995, Turkey has continued unabated its blatant disrespect of Cyprus' sovereignty and territorial integrity. Thus, on 23 August 1995, a formation of two Turkish airforce RF4, aerial reconnaissance aircraft, entered Cyprus airspace at 1143 hours and flew over Cyprus, first in a west-east direction from Morphou Bay to the Karpass Peninsula, and then in an east-west direction, from the Karpass peninsula along Cyprus' southern coast to Paphos, exiting Cyprus' airspace at 1230 hours in the direction of Turkey.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus I wish to protest strongly the new violation of the airspace of the Republic, which is indicative not only of Turkey's customary disrespect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a neighbouring country but also of the disrespect Turkey shows for the Charter of the United Nations and for the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and Security Council on the question of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 51, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alecos SHAMBOS
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations

95-26220 (E) 250895 280895

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/739
25 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF HONDURAS ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 31 January 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations, stating that Mr. Octavio Pineda Espinoza has been appointed alternate representative of Honduras on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

95-26214 (E) 250895 280895

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/382
S/1995/740
25 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 28 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 25 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

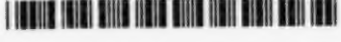
I have the honour to present to you the annexed letter, dated 24 August 1995, from H.E. Dr. Hasan Muratovic, Minister in the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, President of the State Committee for Cooperation with the United Nations, addressed to you.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under item 28 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/50/150.

95-26240 (E) 250895



/...

ANNEX

Letter dated 24 August 1995 from the Minister in the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; President of the State Committee for Cooperation with the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General

Under Security Council resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993), Gorazde has been designated a "United Nations safe area". These resolutions have defined the presence of United Nations troops as a commitment of the United Nations. Now the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) is withdrawing from Gorazde even though no new resolution providing other mode of protecting the safe area of Gorazde has been adopted.

We request that all troop withdrawals from Gorazde be suspended immediately or that a new resolution be adopted under which efficient defence of this safe area would be determined.

The consequences of failing to undertake actions to protect this safe area would be dire.

Hasan Muratovic
Minister

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/741
25 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

THIRD REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 5 OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 955 (1994)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 5 of resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, I was asked to report periodically to the Security Council on the implementation of the resolution establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda. In my first report on 13 February 1995 (S/1995/134), I informed the Council of the steps envisaged for the practical implementation of the resolution and made my recommendation that Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, should be selected as the seat of the Tribunal. In my second report on 30 June 1995 (S/1995/533), I provided updated information regarding the arrangements made for the seat of the Tribunal at Arusha, and set out the status as regards the financing of the Tribunal. In the present report, it is my intention to brief the Council on the progress made regarding the practical and legal arrangements for the seat of the Tribunal, its financing, the status of contributions in funds and personnel and the activities of its various organs.

II. ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING THE SEAT AND PREMISES OF THE TRIBUNAL

2. As indicated in my last report (S/1995/533), a number of issues remained to be resolved in the headquarters agreement for the seat of the Tribunal between the United Nations and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. Following discussions held in New York between the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, the parties are considering including in a side exchange of letters their understanding regarding the interpretation and implementation of certain provisions of the agreement. Pending a final reaction from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, it is expected that the headquarters agreement between the United Nations and the Government will be signed shortly.

3. Given the institutional links between the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory

95-26247 (E) 250895

of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (i.e., a common Appeals Chamber and a common Prosecutor), it is envisaged that certain activities and proceedings of the Rwanda Tribunal will be undertaken at The Hague from time to time. In order to facilitate such activities and proceedings of the Tribunal, a draft exchange of letters has been submitted to the Netherlands authorities whereby the pertinent provisions of the agreement between the United Nations and the Netherlands concerning the Yugoslav Tribunal were made applicable to activities and proceedings of the Rwanda Tribunal in the territory of the Netherlands. In that connection, there would be a small liaison office for the Rwanda Tribunal at The Hague, staffed by one Professional and one or two secretariat support staff. Occasionally, the Deputy Prosecutor would also visit The Hague for consultations, together with collaborators from Kigali, as appropriate. Otherwise, I have jointly with the Prosecutor taken the position that investigations should be conducted from the Prosecutor's office at Kigali and at Arusha, when the latter becomes operational.

4. In order to speed up the conclusion of the lease arrangements for the premises of the Tribunal and the necessary reconstruction works at the Arusha International Conference Centre, a task force has been established to oversee the lease arrangements and the processes of contracting, reconstruction and procurement. The phased-in approach adopted to the establishment of the Tribunal would enable it to commence its operation later in 1995.

III. FINANCING

5. In its resolution 49/251 of 20 July 1995, the General Assembly established the mode of financing of the Tribunal. The Assembly adopted a $13.5 million budget for the Tribunal for the period ending 31 October 1995, and as an ad hoc and exceptional arrangement, decided to split the $13.5 million between the regular budget and the peace-keeping special account assessment. It also specifically authorized me to make the necessary arrangements, including the signing of a lease agreement and construction contracts for the premises of the Tribunal and granting of contracts of up to 12 months for its staff, to ensure that it is provided with adequate facilities and necessary staff resources. With the approval of the budget by the General Assembly in July 1995, the Tribunal has now a sound financial basis that will enable it to enter into long-term financial and other commitments, including construction works and recruitment of staff.

6. In addition to the funds available in the budget, a total amount of $6.3 million worth of cash contributions and pledges is now available in the Voluntary Fund to Support the Activities of the Tribunal.

7. As for contributions in kind, certain countries have donated the services of qualified personnel to the Tribunal to assist in the work of the Prosecutor or the Registrar, as the case may be. An agreement for the contribution of personnel to the Tribunal has been signed with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Similar agreements are currently being negotiated with Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and the United States of America and with one non-governmental organization.

IV. THE TRIBUNAL

A. The judges

8. On 30 June 1995, the judges of the Tribunal adopted the rules of procedure and evidence in accordance with article 14 of the Statute. Judges were assigned to the two Trial Chambers and a list of assignment of judges for review of indictments for the months of October to December 1995 was established. Having thus completed the agenda of their first meeting, the judges are now prepared to serve on the Tribunal on short notice as soon as the first indictment is presented.

B. The Registry

9. I am currently consulting with the President of the Tribunal in accordance with article 16 of the Statute in order to be able to appoint the Registrar. It is my hope that the Registrar can be appointed within the next few days.

C. Staffing of the Tribunal

10. With respect to staffing, the situation is currently as follows. A total of 18 Professional staff are working for the Tribunal, including the Prosecutor in The Hague. The Office of the Prosecutor at Kigali is staffed by the Deputy Prosecutor and 10 Investigators/Legal Officers. In addition, the Liaison Officer attached to the Prosecutor's Office at The Hague frequently travels to Kigali in the performance of his functions. Seven investigators are personnel contributed by Member States. The Administrative Office of the Registry is staffed by an Acting Chief of Administration, a Procurement Officer and two Administrative Assistants. It should be noted that seven additional candidates have accepted offers of appointments and will travel to Kigali as soon as they are medically cleared and their travel documents processed, and that offers of appointments will be sent to another nine candidates in the next few days. Additionally, approximately 40 personnel contributed by Member States are expected to arrive during the next three months.

D. Ongoing investigations

11. As far as the ongoing investigations are concerned, the Prosecutor has informed me that in view of the current staffing levels, present inquiries centre around a small number of individuals who are suspected of being principally responsible for the planning, incitement or commission of crimes. The investigators are assessing and analysing a large volume of material that has been collected by the Tribunal and other bodies during the past months. Additionally, witnesses are being interviewed on the African, European and North American continents. Pending the full development of the Arusha site with air-conditioned facilities for the computer equipment, the Prosecutor has indicated that in order to continue to meet his goal of the first indictments being issued later in 1995, a small Documents Processing Centre, using the premises identified above, will be established on a temporary basis at

The Hague. The Prosecutor has informed me that neither his own investigations nor the information made available to him by the Rwandan authorities have so far served to identify suspects appropriate for investigation by him amongst persons currently being held in Rwandan prisons. The first indictments are still expected before the end of 1995.

12. Next week the President of the Tribunal and the Prosecutor will travel together to Kigali and Arusha. They will meet with representatives of the Government of Rwanda, with my Special Representative there and with the Deputy Prosecutor to discuss various questions concerning the establishment of the Tribunal. They will also consult among themselves on the work programme for investigations, the preparation of indictments and the holding of trials. At Arusha, they will meet with representatives of the International Conference Centre and see the premises to be used by the Tribunal.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/742
28 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NIGERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to send, on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, a copy of the "Abuja Agreement to supplement the Cotonou and Akosombo Agreements as subsequently clarified by the Accra Agreement". This latest Agreement was signed at Abuja, Nigeria, by the leaders of the factions involved in the conflict in Liberia, in August 1995. In view of the significance which the Nigerian Government attaches to the Agreement, I would be grateful if the text could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ibrahim A. GAMBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-26322 (E) 310895 010995

/...

Annex

Abuja Agreement to Supplement the Cotonou and Akosombo Agreements as subsequently clarified by the Accra Agreement

This Agreement amends and supplements the Cotonou Accord, the Akosombo Agreement and its Accra Clarification.

Section A

Article I

Cease-fire

The Parties to this Agreement hereby declare a cease-fire and the cessation of hostilities effective at 12 o'clock midnight 26 August 1995.

Section K

Article 12

Schedule of implementation

The Parties hereby agree to abide by the schedule of implementation attached to the Agreement on the Clarification of the Akosombo Agreement with such modifications in terms of dates as are required by virtue of the delay in the implementation of the said Agreement.

Part II

Political issues

Section A

Executive

(i) The Parties agree that during the transitional period leading to the inauguration of an elected government, the executive powers of the Republic of Liberia shall be vested in a six-member Council of State to be composed as follows:

(a)	National Patriotic Front of Liberia	Mr. Charles Ghankay Taylor
(b)	United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy (ULIMO)	LTG. Alhaji G. V. Kromah
(c)	COALITION	Dr. George E. S. Boley Sr.

(d) Liberian National Conference (LNC) — Oscar Jaryee Quiah

(e) — Chief Tamba Tailor

(f) — Mr. Wilton Sankawolo

(ii) The Chairman of the Council shall be Mr. Wilton Sankawolo. All other members of the Council shall be Vice-Chairmen of equal status. In case of permanent incapacitation a new Chairman shall be appointed within the framework of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

(iii) The Parties hereby agree that the allocation of ministries, public corporations and autonomous agencies agreed by the Parties in Cotonou, Benin, on 3-5 November 1993 shall be maintained. The Parties, however, agree that the allocations for the erstwhile IGNU shall revert to the Liberian Peace Council (LPC)/COALITION.
LTG Hezekiah Bowen, François Massaquoi, Thomas Woewiyu, Laveli Supuwood and Samuel Dokie shall be given ministerial or other senior government positions.

General Roosevelt Johnson's wing of ULIMO (ULIMO-J) shall occupy the following positions:

Ministries

1. Minister of State for Presidential Affairs
2. Minister of Transport
3. Minister of Rural Development
4. Minister of State Without Portfolio

Public corporations/autonomous agencies

1. National Bank
2. Corporative Development Agencies (CDA)
3. Agricultural Industrial Training Board (AIIB)
4. Forestry Development Authority (FDA)

Deputy ministers

1. Ministry of Post and Telecommunication
2. Ministry of Justice
3. Ministry of Education
4. Ministry of Information

Deputy managing directors/deputy directors general

1.	NICOL	National Insurance Corporation of Liberia
2.	NHA	National Housing Authority
3.	LWSC	Liberia Water and Sewage Corporation
4.	NHSB	National Housing and Savings Bank
5.	FS	Fire Service
6.	GA	General Auditing
7.	IPA	Institute of Public Administration
8.	NFAA	National Food Assistance Agency

Section C

Article 15

Elections modalities

1. The operations of the Elections Commission shall be monitored by ECOWAS, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations.

Section D

Article 16

Tenure and mandate of the Transitional Government

1. The Transitional Government hereby established shall be installed within 14 days after the signing of this Agreement.

2. The Transitional Government shall have a life span of approximately twelve (12) months commencing from the date of its installation.

3. Holders of positions within the Transitional Government as defined by the Cotonou Accord who wish to contest the election provided for under the Schedule of Implementation shall vacate office three months before the date of elections. They shall be replaced by their nominees or by persons nominated by the parties represented in the Council of State.

4. The Chairman of the Council of State shall be ineligible to contest the first Presidential and Parliamentary elections to be held pursuant to this Agreement.

Section G

Article 8

Peace enforcement powers

1. Enforcement of violations of cease-fire shall be in accordance with the terms of the Cotonou Accord.

All provisions of the Cotonou and Akosombo Agreements as clarified by the Accra Agreement not herein amended shall remain in full force and effect.

Done at Abuja, Federal Republic of Nigeria, this nineteenth day of August 1995.

(Signed) Charles Ghankay TAYLOR
Leader, National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL)

(Signed) Ltg. Alhaji G. V. KROMAH
National Chairman, United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy (ULIMO)

(Signed) Dr. G. E. Saigbe BOLEY Sr.
Leader, Liberia Peace Council (LPC)

(Signed) Ltg. J. Hezekiah BOWEN
Armed Forces of Liberia

(Signed) Major-General Roosevelt JOHNSON
United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy (ULIMO-J)

(Signed) François MASSAQUOI
Lofa Defence Force (LDF)

(Signed) Thomas WOEWIYU
National Patriotic Front of Liberia Central Revolutionary Council (NPFL-CRC)

(Signed) Chea CHEAPOO
Liberia National Conference (LNC)

Witnessed by

(Signed) Dr. Obed ASAMOAH
for and on behalf of His Excellency
Flt-Lt. Jerry John Rawlings
President of the Republic of Ghana and
Chairman of ECOWAS

(Signed) Chief Tom IKIMI
for and on behalf of His Excellency
General Sani Abacha, Head of State,
Commander-in-Chief of the Nigerian
Armed Forces

(Signed) H.E. President Canaan BANANA
Organization of African Unity
Eminent Person in Liberia

(Signed) H.E. Anthony B. NYAKYI
Special Representative to Liberia of the
United Nations Secretary-General

Appendix

Schedule of implementation of the agreement from cease-fire to election - August 1995-August 1996

Step	Weeks	Period												
		Aug. 95	Sept. 95	Oct. 95	Nov. 95	Dec. 95	Jan. 96	Feb. 96	Mar. 96	Apr. 96	May 96	June 96	Jul. 96	Aug. 96
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
1	2	22---	---4	Factions inform combatants of cease-fire										
2	3		5-26	Factions disengage from checkpoints/present combat positions to areas under own arrangements										
3	3		5-26	Verification by ECOMOG/UNOMIL/LNTG/Warring factions										
4	2		15-30	Recce mission/built-up of logistics ECOMOG/UNOMIL/LNTG										
5	10			2---	-------	---14	Deployment of ECOMOG/UNOMIL to safe havens throughout counties							
6	4			8---	---8	Completion/preparation for new assembly/encampment sites								
7	4				9---	---31	Combatants in assembly/encampment sites							
8	8					1---	---30	Disarmament/demobilization						
9	9					1---	-------	---2	Resettlement/repatriation					
10					Preparation for elections				1---	-------	-------	-------	-------	---12
11											Election day		-------	---20

Notes: 1. Cease-fire - 2359 hours 22 August 1995 (Midnight 22/23 August 1995)

2. Installation of new Council of State - by 2 September 1995

3. Election day - 20 August 1996

4. Inauguration of new Government - 30 September 1996

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/387
S/1995/743
28 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 28 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 28 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

This morning, between 10.30 and 10.45 a.m. local time, Pale Serb forces fired five mortar shells at a crowded Sarajevo central market-place, killing 33 and heavily wounding 84 civilians. The shell that was fired in this latest terrorist attack landed at the crossroad near the city market "Markale" - less than 200 metres away from the place where, in February 1994, 68 people had been killed.

The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina held an emergency session today and concluded that it should recommend to the Parliament and the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to consider the suspension of any further activities in the peace process until the commitments and the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is clarified with respect to the protection of Sarajevo and other United Nations safe areas. The Government is of the opinion that it is the NATO countries that insist on the maintenance of the arms embargo against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Having deprived us of the weapons to defend ourselves, those countries have accepted the commitment and have the responsibility to offer protection to our country.

The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is firmly convinced that this latest unprovoked attack on Sarajevo exclusion zone and safe

* A/50/150.

95-26337 (E) 280895 290895

/...

area must be met immediately with a firm and rapid response, as was formulated in the statement of the London meeting, issued on 21 July 1995.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the General Assembly, under item 28 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/744
28 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith for the attention of the members of the Council the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The report was approved by the Committee on 25 August 1995.

(Signed) Tono EITEL
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the
situation between Iraq and Kuwait

95-26391 (E) 280895 290895

/...

Annex

Report of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

1. The present report is submitted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in accordance with paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines, 1/ for facilitating full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 approved by Security Council resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991.

2. Under paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines, the Committee is required to report at 90-day intervals to the Security Council on the implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq contained in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The present report is the seventeenth report submitted under the above-mentioned guidelines. The preceding reports were submitted on 13 September 1991, 2/ 10 December 1991, 3/ 12 March 1992, 4/, 11 June 1992, 5/ 8 September 1992, 6/ 4 December 1992, 7/ 19 March 1993, 8/ 7 June 1993, 9/ 7 September 1993, 10/ 14 December 1993, 11/, 4 March 1994, 12/, 6 June 1994, 13/, 2 September 1994, 14/ 29 November 1994, 15/ and 1 March 1995, 16/ and 30 May 1995. 17/

3. By paragraph 12 of the guidelines, all States are requested to report to the Committee any information that may have come to their attention relating to possible violations of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq committed by other States or foreign nationals. During the period under review no information as requested by paragraph 12 of the guidelines has been received by the Committee.

4. In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 15 of the guidelines, all States and international organizations are required to consult the Committee on the question of whether certain items fall within the provisions of paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), as well as in cases relating to dual-use or multiple-use items, i.e., items meant for civilian use but with potential for diversion or conversion to military use. During the period under review, no States or international organizations have consulted the Committee on these questions.

5. By paragraph 14 of the guidelines, international organizations are requested to provide the Committee with any relevant information that may come to their attention. During the period under review, no information as requested by paragraph 14 of the guidelines has been received by the Committee.

6. Since the submission of the previous report of the Committee on 30 May 1995, no allegations of violations in connection with paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) have been reported to the Committee.

7. The Committee will continue its efforts to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it. Since the last report of the Secretary-General, dated 4 December 1991 18/ no further communications have been received from member States pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991).

25 August 1995

Notes

1/ S/22660, annex.

2/ S/23036.

3/ S/23279.

4/ S/23708.

5/ S/24083.

6/ S/24545.

7/ S/24912.

8/ S/25442.

9/ S/25930.

10/ S/26430.

11/ S/26874.

12/ S/1994/274.

13/ S/1994/695.

14/ S/1994/1027.

15/ S/1994/1367.

16/ S/1995/169.

17/ S/1995/442.

18/ S/22884/Add.2.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/389
S/1995/745
28 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Items 8, 81 and 92 of the
provisional agenda*
ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND
ORGANIZATION OF WORK
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY
THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES OF CROATIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 28 August 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With regard to the letter from the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)", dated 14 August 1995 (A/50/352-S/1995/693), addressed to you, and its corrigenda (A/50/352/Corr.1 and 2-S/1995/693/Corr.1 and 2), the Republic of Croatia wishes to express its utmost indignation and concern at the fact that the Belgrade authorities - after several attempts to make their position clear - now claim clearly and specifically parts of the sovereign territory of Croatia as territory of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".

In the letters, the "Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia" claims that the "United Nations Protected Area Sector East" (Croatia), and the "area of Trebinje" (Bosnia and Herzegovina) are "territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia". The position of Belgrade authorities vis-à-vis the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia is clear: "The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers those attacks [on the United Nations Protected Area Sector East] an aggression on its territory".

* A/50/150.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia considers this claim to the Vukovar region of Croatia (former Sector East), by the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" to be a hostile act against its sovereignty and territorial integrity. My Government considers the above-mentioned Foreign Minister's letter to be a clear and official statement by the Belgrade regime that it lays claim to the Vukovar region of Croatia as a part of its territory, unless that party states and begins to act to the contrary - officially, unequivocally and in a timely manner.

I would kindly request your assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the General Assembly, under items 8, 81 and 92 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/746
28 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated today, from H.E. Dr. Haris Silajdzic, Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, addressed to Your Excellency (see annex).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter and its attachment as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

95-26380 (E) 280895 290895

/...

Annex

Letter dated 28 August 1995 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

Today the Serb artillery committed another massacre in Sarajevo, killing 33 civilians and heavily wounding 84. The majority of the wounded are in critical condition. This massacre represents the culmination of daily shelling of the city of Sarajevo. The killing of its civilians persists.

These activities of aggression, marked by massacres of civilians, always take place at a time when there seems to be more significant progress in the search for a peaceful solution. These crimes are another form of pressure on the legal Government and on our citizens, as well as on the international community and, in particular, on the direct participants in the international peace process. The goal is to extort new concessions and delay and impede the peace process.

The indifferent approach of the international community, the lack of an appropriate response in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council and the decisions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and, in particular, the NATO commitments after the recently held London Meeting, lead our Government and our people to doubt the purpose of the peace process.

The international community that is not ready to protect civilians will not be ready to implement the peace plan. The international community, in particular NATO, is responsible for protecting civilians since it persists in maintaining the arms embargo against the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Therefore, we request the United Nations Security Council and the NATO Council to decidedly and without further delay give us an answer whether they will protect the civilians in the United Nations designated safe areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina or not. Depending on this answer, the authorities of our country will have to take appropriate measures.

(Signed) Dr. Haris SILAJDZIC
Prime Minister

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/747
29 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the violations of Iraqi national airspace committed by United States aircraft in order to carry out reconnaissance and cause provocation continued over the period 11-20 August 1995.

11 August 1995

1. Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 82 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah.

3. On 11 August 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0855 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1050 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1140 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1337 hours.

12 August 1995

1. Southern region: 91 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Shatrah and the area to the south of Najaf.

2. On 12 August 1995, three United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0858 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1005 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0958 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1020 hours.

The third flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1145 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1255 hours.

13 August 1995

1. Southern region: 88 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah, Chabaish, Salman and Artawi.

2. On 13 August 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0840 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1040 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1145 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1340 hours.

14 August 1995

1. Northern region: 17 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 120 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Samawah, Jalibah, Artawi, Busayyah and Qal'at Salih.

15 August 1995

1. Northern region: 10 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah, Amadiyah and Zakho.

2. Southern region: 68 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Chabaish, the area to the south of Diwaniyah, Busayyah, Jalibah and Artawi.

16 August 1995

1. Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 77 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Qurnah, Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Chabaish and Busayyah.

3. At 1035 hours on 16 August 1995, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region. It left in the direction of Kuwait at 1228 hours.

17 August 1995

1. Northern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 55 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Artawi and Salman.

3. At 1120 hours on 17 August 1995, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region. It left in the direction of Kuwait at 1230 hours.

4. Aggressor aircraft dropped four heat flares in an area 10 kilometres north of Tall Afar at 1320 hours on 17 August 1995 and five heat flares in an area 20 kilometres north of Tall Afar at 1230 hours on the same day.

18 August 1995

1. Northern region: 23 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Irbil, Ayn Zalah, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Aqrah.

2. Southern region: 73 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Shu'aybah, Maymunah, Lasaf, Salman, Busayyah and the area to the south of Najaf.

3. On 18 August 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0900 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1055 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1200 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1330 hours.

4. Between 1150 and 1330 hours on 18 August 1995, hostile formations dropped 13 heat flares in areas 10 kilometres north of Tall Afar and 20 kilometres south of Dohuk.

19 August 1995

Southern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Busayyah, Salman, Chabaish and Artawi.

20 August 1995

1. Northern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 52 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi.

3. On 20 August 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0915 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1005 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1140 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1250 hours.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/748
29 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Security Council have considered your report pursuant to resolution 1009 (1995) of 23 August 1995 (S/1995/730).

The members of the Security Council agree with your recommendation set out in paragraph 32 of that report concerning the repatriation of remaining UNCRO battalions, with the exception of the two in Sector East. They support the views you express concerning the possible future configuration and tasks of UNCRO and urge you to continue your contacts in this regard. They express their readiness to consider further recommendations in the light of those contacts. Pending such consideration, they stress the importance they attach to the retention of the current configuration and tasks of UNCRO in Sector East. They underline the need for a new spirit of cooperation with UNCRO there and elsewhere in the Republic of Croatia.

The members of the Security Council fully support you in your efforts to ensure that the parties and others concerned exercise maximum restraint in and around Sector East and pursue a negotiated solution.

The members of the Security Council note with concern the difficulties you report concerning implementation by the Croatian Government of the agreement on the status-of-forces. They look to the Croatian Government to implement fully and unconditionally the terms of that agreement in all aspects.

The members of the Security Council express their concern over the humanitarian problems described in your report. They stress the importance they attach to fulfilment of the provisions of the Council's resolutions in this regard and to efforts by the international community to alleviate the plight of refugees and displaced persons.

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
President of the Security Council

95-26478 (E) 290895 300895

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/749
29 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions of my Government, I am writing to inform you of the following.

On 26 August 1995, the Croatian army launched an artillery shell and two mines from an 83 millimetre mortar from the area of Cesmina Glava on the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the area of Gusarska Jama.

There were no casualties and the Yugoslav side did not respond. The Yugoslav authorities lodged a protest with the United Nations representatives in the field.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia again warns the Security Council of the grave consequences that may arise from the repeated criminal acts of Croatia against the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and expects the Security Council to undertake urgent and adequate measures in order to prevent Croatia from further military actions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

95-26500 (E) 290895 300895